

A New Business Venture For Mr. Wm. H. Beirne

The Bridgeport link in the GoldE Chain of "DIRECT-from-MAKER-to-WEAR-ER" Clothes Shops opens about September 10th, at 1228 Main Street, opposite the Hotel Stratfield.

Mr. Wm. H. Beirne, well-known in Bridgeport for his long experience in the retail clothing business, has been recently appointed resident manager of the modern GoldE Clothes Shop.

This good news will be welcomed by Mr. Beirne's wide circle of friends. They'll be quick, also, to avail themselves of his sincere service in his new capacity. Mr. Beirne is to be congratulated on his wise move in connecting with the GoldE firm.

During the course of an interview Mr. Beirne remarked: "I'm mighty proud of my new appointment! That the GoldE Clothes Shop people are 'live-wires' is putting it mildly. They've been progressive New York Clothing Manufacturers for over 25 years.

Down in their big, modern, sanitary Tailoring Plant, of five floors, at the GoldE Corner, Third at Wooster Streets, they make all the excellent GoldE Clothes for the GoldE chain of stores.

You can take my word for it—and I ought to know—GoldE Suits and Overcoats are \$20-to-\$25 Clothes, no matter how you look at it! Their up-to-date method of selling DIRECT-TO-TO-CONSUMER abolishes all middlemen's profits and saves the wearer fully \$5-to-\$10 on GoldE Clothes at, always, \$10-or-\$15.

The GoldE Shop, at 1228 Main Street, opposite the Hotel Stratfield, is going to be a beauty! Extensive alterations are now being made and when we open up about September 10th, I'll be able to show Bridgeport's Best Clothes at the proper prices of always—\$10-or-\$15.

"Smart Styles" is the GoldE middle name! And they certainly live up to their good reputation every day in the week. Jes' you wait and see on September 10!

EASTON

Rev. F. S. Clark and two children, Miriam and Philip, have returned home, having spent several days in Boston, Mass., and Maine.

Miss Helen Deane of North Bridgeport.

Mr. and Mrs. Elmer S. Andrews have announced the engagement of their oldest daughter, Miss Martha Andrews to Frank Edwards Jr., of Bridgeport.

Ernest Perry is having a new silo erected; he also purchased a new gasoline engine.

Miss Hazel E. Sherwood is spending a few days in South Woodstock, the guest of Miss Maud Healey.

Several from here are planning to attend the Pomona grange meeting at the Greenfield grange hall on Wednesday, Sept. 1st.

Mrs. Edward D. Gillette and daughter Miss Dorothy Gillette, have returned from a visit of a few days as guests of friends in Hartford.

HAD THAT VACATION YET?

Hundreds let The Farmer go with them as a companion. You can do the same. Mailed to any address in the United States, postage prepaid, for 12 cents a week. Phone order to 1208.

The bond holders' committee of the E. H. H. Smith Silver Co. of Stratford, will hold a meeting at 2 o'clock, Thursday afternoon. Representatives from Seymour, New Haven and Bridgeport will be in attendance at the session.

Former President W. H. Taft, who four years ago turned the first spadeful of earth marking the beginning of the construction of the Panama-Pacific Exposition, saw the finished work for the first time.

WHILE BREADWINNERS ARE AT WAR

Canadian Patriotic Fund Helps Soldiers' Families.

C. SEYMOUR BULLOCK

(Exclusive Service The Survey Press Bureau.)

The strange shadows which a year ago were so suddenly outlined along the horizon had scarcely shaped themselves into the grim, gaunt figures of the world's most awful war when the roll of drums and the blare of trumpets announced an army of volunteers ready for service across the seas. But not more swift was the mobilization of troops than was the formulation of plans to provide against distress or want on the part of the wives and children or other dependents of the men who were responding to the call of the King.

From the very first it was seen that the world had awakened to the fact that war is a full-grown man's game. There is nothing of glamor in the dull khaki—sans bright braid and gold buttons—that appeals to the beardless boy.

Fathers At The Front

Only men could realize that two antagonistic principles had at last come to the grips, and no one was surprised when the figures showed that upwards of 40 per cent. of the enlistment were of married men, fathers of children, or men having other dependents upon them for support. Some of the larger corporations, and some individual employers of labor, following the example of the government, announced that the names of men who went to the front would be carried on the payroll at full rates, while others arranged to carry at half pay such men as were married or were the chief supporters of parents or other relatives. Relief funds were inaugurated in different cities throughout the Dominion and needed assistance was ably and promptly given.

But it was soon seen that something more inclusive than anything that could be done locally would have to be devised if there were not to be serious overlapping in some quarters and great distress in others. Ever alert to the needs of the Dominion, the governor-general called for a conference of representative men from the different provinces and asked their co-operation in the development of a plan to meet the conditions in a way befitting the great cause at stake. Out of this conference came the Canadian Patriotic Fund, which was at once incorporated by a special act of Parliament and now has branch societies everywhere throughout Canada, and the co-operation of the Canadian Society of New York and the British Imperial Relief Fund of New England.

The Family Relief Plan

By this co-operation, funds are available for families of soldiers of any nationality residing in Canada. Its aid reaches the Russian reservist from the Northwest or the Serbian reservist from the Provinces; it will endeavor to keep from want families of Canadian men who for any reason go into any of the allied armies instead of into one of the Canadian contingents.

There is nothing intricate in the working out of the plan. The central committee is the custodian of all funds. Each month the several local relief societies send to the central committee an estimate of money that will be needed to meet the demands of that particular branch for the ensuing thirty days. Upon receipt of the sum asked is paid to the local treasurer through whom the local relief committee works its disbursements. This monthly estimate is made upon a standardized form, each item of which is carefully scrutinized by an expert accountant under the direction of the auditor-general of Canada. Not only are the different sums of money to be paid carefully studied, to see that the local committees have been neither niggardly nor over-generous, but the name of each individual soldier is checked by the latest report of the Department of Militia to make sure that he is in active service.

The Canadian government makes a "separation allowance," effective from the day of enlistment, for married men and for unmarried men who have others dependent upon them. This allowance varies from \$20 to \$40 or \$60 a month, according to the rank of the man, from private to lieutenant-colonel. This separation allowance, together with any regular income there may be from other sources, is taken into consideration when determining what supplemental amount shall be drawn from the Patriotic Fund.

Cost of Living Considered

The prevailing cost of living in the different sections of the Dominion also enters into the question as to the amount that shall be appropriated from the general fund of the society. For instance, in this part of Canada (Ontario), it has been found that for the average Canadian family—a woman and three children, aged respectively 2, 3 and 4 years—\$1.50 a day, \$45 a month, is the minimum requirement for anything like decency in living. For sections to the north and in the far West this would be inadequate and larger grants are given to each family.

It is also provided that should a soldier's family be found in acute need, through illness, for example, special emergency relief shall be granted even before the official investigation is completed entitling the family to draw upon the Patriotic Fund. Ladies Auxiliary committees take special supervision of such cases. At the same time, realizing that visiting and catechizing may easily be overdone, the sensible warning is included in the report that non-official persons should "refrain from superfluous activity on behalf of soldiers' wives."

Of course, there have been found some snags and resulting in delay and consequent criticism, but that was inevitable. For instance, take the case of a man, who has a living legal wife in Canada, but who in a nearby city in Canada has lived with a woman as if she were his wife and who has become the mother of his children; going into a war he may be entitled to a "separation allowance" for his wife (2) an innocent third party who is soon to become the mother of his child—what shall the committee do with such a conflict of claims? Or take another case, that of a man who has a legitimate wife living in the United States to whom has been assigned his separation allowance; then a second wife with exactly the same initials, makes application for her share of the fund. What shall the committee do?

These are the exceptions, the exceedingly rare cases, but these are the cases that cause delays and bring criticism. It is safe to say that no

legitimate claim has as yet been subject to any delay whatever, and that even the unworthy claims have found prompt adjudication. To this end the ruling has been made that where a woman has been living with a man for any reasonable length of time, even though they have not been legally married, she shall be entitled to the separation allowance and to the supplementary grant from the Patriotic Fund; but when the cohabitation has been but recent or temporary or intermittent, no claim will be entertained against either source of financial aid. Guardians of a widower's children have no difficulty in getting recognition, but where there has been a divorce or legal separation, complications are likely to arise.

According to the first report from August, 1914, to the first of July, 1915, the subscriptions received by the Canadian Minister of Finance reached a total of \$4,508,335.70, the province of Quebec heading the list with total contributions of \$1,674,177.06. The largest disbursements have also been in this province. In the month of February alone, 11,033 families were assisted at a cost of \$218,043.72.

E. G. Bullard confessed to setting fires in the Carroll Carriage factory and the Harrington school building at New Bedford, Mass., which caused a loss of \$50,000.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY
(New Jersey)

Announces

Nujol

REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

A PURE WHITE MINERAL OIL

WHEN war broke out last August, importations of Russian mineral oil ceased abruptly. Prices in this country doubled, tripled, and soon Russian mineral oil could not be obtained at any price.

At that time no mineral oil was produced in this country equal to the imported product, but in Nujol we can now offer an American oil equal in every respect to the best of the imported oils.

Nujol is odorless and tasteless, absolutely neutral, and is not digested or absorbed into the system. It acts merely as a mechanical lubricant.

Nujol is not a drug. Its use will not give quick, temporary relief. But Nujol is a genuine remedy in that it relieves constipation in the most natural way by lubricating the lining of the intestines, softening the intestinal contents, and thus promoting healthy and normal bowel activity.

Write for "The Rational Treatment of Constipation," an informative treatise on constipation. If you cannot get Nujol from your druggist, we will send you a pint bottle prepaid to any point in the United States on receipt of 75c—money order or stamps.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY
(New Jersey)

Bayonne

New Jersey.

Iowa Has Produced Many Stars of the Diamond

Iowa has been a hotbed of baseball enthusiasm ever since the beginning of the game. When the Indians still roamed the prairies, and the new prosperous cities were but huddles of huts, the boys of the Hawkeye State played town ball long before the new fangled game of baseball was introduced. Keokuk once had a club in the old National Association, the forerunner of the National League. In the dim beginning of professional ball, and Dubuque was represented in the Northwestern League, the pioneer minor circuit.

With interest in the game so prevalent, it was natural that Iowa should produce some star players. "Cap" Anson, the grand old leader of the Chicago White Stockings, was a native of Marshalltown, Ia., and Cal McVey, the greatest catcher of the early days of professional ball, was another son of the Hawkeye State who reached the pinnacle of baseball fame with the famous old Bostonians. Since then Fred Clarke, Billy Sunday and many others have gone forth from Iowa to the major league diamonds, and John McGraw, although not a native son, got his start in Cedar Rapids.

Cal McVey, who was born at Mont-

rose, Iowa, sixty-five years ago today, August 30, 1850, may not have been the greatest backstop in diamond history, but there are many old fans who insist that the diamond has never since seen his equal. Cal began playing ball as a schoolboy in Iowa, and when his parents removed to Indianapolis young McVey took his baseball enthusiasm with him. He first got into the limelight while playing with a local college club, and later with the Westerns and the Actives, which were the first regular baseball clubs in the Hoosier capital.

Cal was eighteen years old when he joined the Cincinnati Red Stockings, then the most famous club in the country. The Red Stockings of 1869 were the first professional baseball club in the history of the game. During that season the Cincinnati played clubs from Maine to California, and were never defeated. McVey occupied the right garden for the Reds, but occasionally appeared behind the bat, although Douglas Allison was the regular catcher. Andy Leonard, and Harry Wright were his colleagues in the outfield, while Asa Brainerd was the twirler, and Gould, Sweazy, Waterman and George Wright constituted the infield.

In 1871 McVey went to Boston with Harry Wright, George Wright, Spaulding, Gould, Larnes, Shafer and other stars. The National Association, the pioneer professional league, had just

been formed. McVey was the regular catcher for the Bostonians, which finished second to the Philadelphia Athletics in 1871. The next year the Bostonians won the pennant with ease as they did every year up to 1876, when the National League was formed. In 1873, however, McVey left Boston to join the Baltimore Orioles as manager, but he soon returned to Boston, and accompanied the team on its invasion of England and Ireland in 1874. He continued prominent in the game for several years, playing rightfield and first base, and even pitching on occasion. In 1876 he joined the Chicago Club, which won the first pennant of the National League. After retiring from the game McVey finally settled in San Francisco, where he got a job as a special policeman.

Professor Thomas Edward Oliver, of the University of Illinois, called on the American Inter-Philadelphian to take charge as a delegate of the American Commission for Relief in Belgium.

Harry E. Horner, of Camden, N. J., was almost killed, and Mrs. J. E. Scott died as the result of an accident at the West Palmyra, N. J., crossing of the Pennsylvania Railroad when a fast freight train struck Horner's automobile.

Farmers Want Ads. One Cent a Word.